WHIRRAKEE

December 2009 Vol. 30 No. 11

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MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF THE BENDIGO

FIELD NATURALISTS CLUB

Bendigo Field Naturalists Club Inc.
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Membership of the Bendigo Field Naturalists Club is open to all those interested in Natural History. The subscription rates are: Single $34; Family $40; Concession: Single $28.50; Family $34. *Whirrakee* subscription only is $34.

General meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month. The venue for General meetings is the Golden Square Senior Citizens Building, Old High Street, Golden Square. The meeting starts with a 10 minute thing-of-the night natural history segment. The invited speaker starts at 8:00pm and meetings conclude with supper. The Annual Meeting is held in September.

Committee meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month at 6:00pm. Members of the Committee are the Office Bearer listed above and the following members: Bob Ruddick, Ben Goonan, Liz Graham, Glenise Moors, Joy Clusker, Gemma Candy

Excursions are conducted regularly and are advertised on the diary page of the *Whirrakee*. The assembly point for excursions is the Golden Square Senior Citizens Building, unless otherwise specified. Several interclub field naturalist campouts are held every year.

The Bendigo Field Naturalists Club has one sub-group (the Fauna Study Group) and is actively involved in local conservation issues. An **indigenous garden** has been established around the Golden Square Senior Citizens Building. Working bees are advertised on the *Whirrakee* diary page.

Fauna Study Group: meets on the fourth Wednesday of the month at 7:30pm in the Golden Square Senior Citizens Building.

Chairman: John Burtonclay, Fadersons Lane, Mandurang (5439 5710)
Secretary: Bill Holsworth, 13 Nabilla Crs., Bendigo (5443 4063)
Equipment Officer: Maurie Lewis (0407 427179)

Bird Observing: Club members conduct regular bird surveys. Please contact Anne Bridley 5449 3479 or Glenise Moors 5439 6254 for details. Special bird observations should be reported to Anne Bridley 5449 3479.
To propose bird observing excursions please contact Kerrie Norris 5447 8017.

Front cover photo?...see page 2.

WHIRRAKEE

Monthly Newsletter of the Bendigo Field Naturalist Club
Vol. 30, No. 11, December 2009
Whirrakee takes its name from the Whirrakee Wattle (*Acacia williamsonii*) which is virtually endemic to the Bendigo region

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Authors are responsible for the accuracy of the information they use and also for any opinions expressed in their articles. Contributions will be included as soon as possible after they are received, although articles received more than one week after the monthly General Meeting will probably be too late for inclusion in the next issue of *Whirrakee*.
Articles in *Whirrakee* may be reproduced, but permission should be obtained from the Bendigo Field Naturalists Club, and acknowledgment should be given to the author and the Club. Some back issues are still available on request.

Editor's Note: As all the regular events are coming up to their last one for the year, I would encourage members to attend our December general meeting and enjoy the very interesting program, as well as the food shared on this occasion. If you can't make it then, there is a garden working bee and a general hall working bee on two other occasions – and very social occasions these will be too, I am sure! There is no meeting and no Whirrakee in January. February seems a long way away to remind you about contributions for the new year… but I hope that members will be doing some field-natting, even over the summer, so we'll have a February edition, brimming with summer observations. Have a safe, happy, healthy and hopefully a surprising Christmas & New Year.

Front Page Illustration – Photographer: Bill Sharpe
Annette and Crawford Mouat had some city visitors at their home in Mandurang on 17th October, and one of them, a keen photographer, spotted this tawny frogmouth sitting in a grey box tree near their deck. What a great example of camouflage! I guess if you were sitting in broad daylight on a tree for hours on end, you'd want to look inconspicuous too. In black and white, you can see how the outline of the bird and texture of the plumage mimics that of the tree bark, but if this photo would be in colour, you would also see that the colour matched the tree trunk superbly. I wonder what animal is/was their predator (before cats arrived in Australia) or is the camouflage more of a disguise, for when they are on the hunt themselves?

Short notices

Membership Renewal

If your *Whirrakee* has a red dot this month, it means we do not have a record of your payment of your subscription for the 2009/2010 financial year. If you wish to continue to receive *Whirrakee*, please pay by December 31. If you have already paid, please ignore this notice.

December General Meeting
and BYO platter-to-share Dinner
Wednesday December 9
Dinner: **6:30pm,** Speaker, **David Jones 8:00 pm**
plus…? see back page

Garden working bee on Saturday 5/12, 9am

Annual hall clean up on Saturday 12/12, 9am

See back page for details

First hand observations of the effects on birds of a prescribed burn in late October at Junortoun

by Kerryn Ryan

The following is an excerpt of Kerryn's letter that documents/summarises her observations before and after a prescribed burn in Junortoun. Please contact the editor to view the entire letter, if interested.

27th October 2009
Observed a black-chinned Honeyeater in forest at top of Cassinia Drive. Advised DSE and Parks Victoria, who had earmarked this area for a prescribed burn. A few days prior to this date, hundreds of White-browed Woodswallows had arrived, along with some Masked and a few pair of Dusky ones. Many of these, as well as many of the honeyeaters, exhibited courtship and nesting behaviour.

29th Ocober 2009
Prescribed burn, BGO080, Cassinia Drive undertaken by DSE

30th October 2009
I went several times during the day, from early morning, to observe bird activity. The 3 species of woodswallows were seemingly unaffected by the burn, and were behaving as they had done beforehand. One Black-chinned Honeyeater was heard from private, un-burnt land nearby. Several Fuscous and Yellow-tufted Honeyeaters were sighted, but not the large numbers that were there prior to the burn. The Honeyeaters also seemed to pass through the burn area, remaining at the height of the tree canopy, rather than making use of the lower vegetation, as they had been doing on the days prior to the burn. The heat of the fire seemed to have made the flowers on these shrubs die off fast. Many trees, mostly box-ironbarks, are smouldering and one still had hot embers at its base. The pairs of Rufus Whistlers and Peaceful Dove, seen prior to the burn, appear to have left.

31st October
The Black-chinned Honeyeaters appear to have relocated. I heard them from afar, when I visited the Wildflower Drive side of the burn. Fewer Fuscous Honeyeaters were seen or heard anywhere around the burn area at the top of Cassinia Drive, and only one Yellow-tufted Honeyeater was sighted briefly. For the most part, the honeyeaters seem to have deserted, even the adjacent un-burnt areas.
The White-browed and Masked Wood-swallows are spending more time at ground level, and seem to be engaged in gathering nesting material, and remain unaffected. From the point of view of the woodswallows, the burn was timely in that they had not laid their eggs. A Horsefield's Bronze Cuckoo was sighted high in a dead tree, just inside the burn border, and at least one Grey Shrike Thrush remains.

I spent two hours at the small waterhole, near the dam on Wildflower Drive. Well hidden in surrounding shrubs, I have previously been able to view birds as they come in to bathe and drink. Hardly any Honeyeaters came in – just a few of each species. Two Red-rumped Parrots, that seem to be remaining in close proximity to the water hole, were also sighted.

The woodswallows, while not coming to the waterhole, were in surrounding trees and flying
...there are still many trees smouldering.

1st November 2009
The area was subjected to a wonderful thunderstorm last night with some rain. Despite the rain, there are still the same number of trees smouldering. Visited the area very early in the morning. The woodswallow activity was as for the previous day. No honeyeaters were seen or heard at all near Cassinia Drive. A few Fuscous Honeyeaters were heard afar from the Wildflower Drive side.

4th November 2009
There are still a small number of trees smouldering. White-browed Woodswallows continue to gather material for nests within the burnt area. The honeyeaters have not returned, though as on other days, make crossings of the area and can be heard from un-burnt forest nearby. A juvenile Jacky Winter was observed to explore the burnt ground for prey, it stayed less than a minute before making a short flight and continue to hunt in the un-burnt area. Many White-winged Trillers have arrived. The Rufous Whistler and Peaceful Dove are still absent.

Notes, reports and observations from the November General Meeting

Recorded by Jan/Rod Orr

Thing of the Night: Musky or Hooded Caladenia? Which is which?
Joy Clusker, Anne Bridley & Rod Orr set out to settle this question by showing slides and discussing the Botanical descriptions of these two species. The conclusion is that you need to be prepared to look very closely at these orchids to be confident of your identification.

Hooded Caladenia is generally found growing on the drier sites around Bendigo and Musky Caladenia does much better in the damper sites and deeper gullies. They differ in shape, colour and size, although there is always considerable variation in both species. Probably the most reliable guide is the colour and structure of the labellum of these orchids, with Hooded Caladenia having a dark purplish labellum (the colour of the glandular upper surface) and Musky Caladenia having yellowish calli (glands) on its labellum and only a pinkish-purple tip. The descriptions of these two species differ surprisingly little although attention is drawn to the spiky nature of the purple calli on the labellum of Hooded Caladenia compared to the rounded, club-shaped pale yellow calli on the labellum of Musky Caladenia. You really do need to magnify the labellum to see these fine details although the different colour of the calli is quite easy to see if you look closely without magnification.

Speaker: Nathan Wong was our Guest Speaker replacing Eris O'Brien (who was overseas). Nathan spoke to the Club about 'Northern Victorian Grasslands - their Biodiversity and Conservation'

Notes & Reports
Wellsford Photo Competition for Primary Schools: Ian Magee thanked the BFNC members for their very good response and for their help with school groups - the standard of the photos was very high. All members were invited to the awards ceremony at Dudley House at 6:15 pm, Tuesday 17 November. The display will be moved to the Library for display on Thursday.

Maurie Lewis spoke about his recent search for Eltham Copper larvae on *Bursaria* at Big Hill where more than 50 larvae had been found after noticing their attending ants shining in the torchlight. He had also seen a Whistling Kite flying over the Wellsford.

Bill Holsworth spoke about progress with the Reptile and Amphibian book - it is progressing, be patient! Bill also had the Honey possum books for distribution to those who had ordered them earlier.

Diana Collier spoke about the Oxfam film on six people and their own experiences.

Elaine Doling told the Club about the National Trust's response to the new proposals for fuel reduction burning drawing attention to the impact on landscapes and the overriding of all other considerations especially Heritage matters.

Observations

Elaine Doling: Rainbow Lorikeet heard on October 16th (late afternoon) - possibly an escaped bird? Also saw a Rainbow Lorikeet in a eucalypt feeding on flowers with Musk Lorikeets. The odd-coloured Rosella has returned (17th) - after getting a better look at it, the blue colour is missing from its tail and flight feathers which are a light golden-olive colour.

Ian Magee: Stringybark stripped from 5 saplings of about 8cm diameter with all bark stripped off from 5cm to ~150cm from the ground. No claw, beak or other marks were found on the trunks. Ringtail Possums, Sugar Gliders and Phascogaless have been seen but no nest has been located. Bill Holsworth replied that Tuans do this. Glenise Moors said that Thornbills and Pardalotes also strip stringybark from near the ground for nesting material.

Glenise Moors: Pardalotes (6 pair) are nesting in all available holes. One had even entered the exhaust pipe of the vacuum system but this has now been wired up to prevent re-entry.

Anne Bridley: Several Cockatiels have been seen at Junortoun in the last 2 weeks (only the second time in 20 years), also Bouganvilles Skink (*Lerista bouganvillei*) was dug up from the compost heap (Anne noted the thick black stripe along the sides and its long, pinkish tail); she also reported that her Sun Orchids had not reappeared (other reports were made that these orchids had flowered well elsewhere however, so don't give up, they may reappear after quite a long absence).

Great Dividing Trail Excursion, south of Kangaroo Gully Rd, 17 October and 14 November 09.

by Anne Bridley

We started this section at Robbie Rd, omitting the trail where it travels under the power lines. In November we walked from where we stopped we stopped in October. Next year we will finish this section near Sandhurst Reservoir.

The dominant trees are Ironbarks on the drier northern slopes closer to Kangaroo Gully Rd. Red Stringybark and Mealy Bundy became more abundant on the wetter slopes as we travelled south. The ground layer varied from mosses and lichens or litter to various herbs and grasses. There were patches of heathy understorey and some grassy slopes. Shrubs were generally under 2 metres and scattered.

A gully to the east of the track contained some larger Mealy Bundy and Yellow Box.

The standout feature in October were the Salmon and Slender Sun-orchids which were in flower when Joy Clusker went back to check a few days later. Also flowering in October were the Tiny Caladenia, which looks like a small Pink Fingers orchid, bluebells, Daphne Heath, Primrose Goodenia, Pink Purslane, Many-flowered and Wattle Mat-rush. By November the main flowering season was over, but Twiggy Bush-pea and grasses were flowering, and we spotted some Grass Triggerplants and Common Onion-orchid flowers.

Birds along this section of track were not particularly plentiful, but we did see Red-capped and Scarlet Robins. There were a reasonable number of thornbills, mainly Striated and Buff-rumped, but honeyeater numbers were generally low. John Lindner spotted an echidna.

One of the interesting features of these monthly walks has been the change in the types of invertebrates seen from month to month. Unfortunately most of us are lacking

in detailed knowledge about what we were looking at. Pairs of mating Crane Flies were prominent in October, and in November there were several orb weaving spiders.

I would like to thank all those who turned up and contributed their interest and knowledge and photos. It has made these excursions very rewarding for me. I hope to continue these walks from Sandhurst Reservoir along the base of the Big Hill Range next year. The flora and fauna along there will be somewhat different to that seen this year and may include Musky Caladenias and Leaden Flycatchers.

Below are some interpretive notes aimed at non-naturalists, who might walk this trail. This is followed by comprehensive fauna and flora lists, which were assembled by members as they walked this trail in 2009.

The Great Dividing Trail
From Belle View Rd to south of Kangaroo Gully Rd

Author: John Lindner

Conservation Status: Part of Bendigo Regional Park

Why is this woodland so important and beautiful in hidden ways?
What Do We See?

The eye may see a somewhat dull-coloured, rather monotonous, certainly static area of vegetation. Is there something beyond this superficial view of grey-green bush?
Yes, everything here is alive, from micro-organisms in the soil and leaf litter to the mighty trees, apparently overpowering all.

This is typical box-ironbark woodland with a significant variety of eucalypts (6 species), and a very large variety of woody shrubs (24+ species) and herbaceous plants and grasses (88+ species). Mosses and lichens form a more or less continuous, soil-binding layer on the surface.

The overall diversity of species, and the subtle but constantly changing mixtures in which those species are arranged, are key contributors to the quality of this habitat: its integrity and stability over time, in the sense of maintaining the whole functioning system; its resilience in the face of such factors as weed invasion and long periods of dryness; its value as habitat for a whole range of birds, mammals and insects.

You may not see much evidence of animal activity at the particular time you are here, and it is indeed spasmodic and variable, depending on the time of day, season and flowering intensity of the eucalypts.

Explanation
Most of the living material (biomass) here is embodied in the woodland trees, with their sparse, open crowns, rough, scaly trunks and, hidden from our sight, their tenacious, penetrating root systems, almost equal in volume to what you see above ground. The tree bark effectively locks in moisture and also protects from fire. The bark texture, its cracks, furrows and peeling chunks, provides places where insects can hide and thus where birds and nocturnal animals can hunt for them.

The leafy crowns are annually flushed with new growth, and then scythed back again by insect grazers, and also by hot weather which prompts the trees to reduce their moisture stress by shedding some leaves. Very importantly, the crowns also produce abundant flowers in most years, particularly when conditions are good – their nectar and pollen comprise a supremely important food source for a whole range of birds, mammals and insects. Red Ironbarks are especially important in this regard since they flower in winter, a time of scarcity.

It won't take you long to realize that the woodland has been subjected to cutting for wood – you'll see many bleached dead

stumps, and also other stumps at the base of living trees. These indicate coppice regrowth, which slowly grows over and incorporates the former cut-down trunk. Coppice regrowth also leads to multi-stemmed trees which are quite common here. The forest also shows you that it has been selectively cut to leave more of the straight-trunked trees than would perhaps be usual. All the crooked ones were probably cut first. The straight ones would have been harvestable in due course, which is no longer the case in this protected area.

The woodland has very little in the way of a middle layer of dense, woody shrubs, which is why you can see so far through it. But at ground level there is indeed a great variety of smaller shrubs, comprising a patchy, discontinuous layer. Interspersed with the shrubs is an even greater number of non-woody (herbaceous) plants, both annual and perennial.

One of the most important but least obvious features about this woodland is the very wide coverage of the ground by what are called cryptograms – mosses and lichens. The latter in particular comprise many species – "coral-like" with many tiny holes, flattened and "leafy", darker coloured and almost part of the soil. All of them are made up of a fungus and an alga living in an intimate relationship (symbiosis). What role do these basically two dimensional plants, ones with no stems, leaves or roots, play here? They are vital in holding the potentially erodable surface of the ground together, as raindrops pelt down onto it and water flows over its surface.

It is useful to understand the type of ground on which all this woodland and its associated plants are striving and competing for survival. You can see occasional rocky ridges breaking the surface. These indicate that not far below would be solid rock, probably somewhat cracked and rotten, but deeper down, completely unweathered and intact. The soil is quite evidently stony and clayey, always dense and somewhat impervious to water penetration, with a tendency to dry out. Indeed the surface is nearly always dry. Although clay is rich in nutrients, these are locked within its physical and chemical structure, and difficult for plants to extract. This, together with the dryness, means that growth rates are thus very slow compared to some other "richer" environments.

Here is the entire fauna list for Great Dividing Trail covering the section from Bellevue Rd till south of Kangaroo Gully Rd, in the period between July and November.

Birds

Australian Wood Duck
Brown Goshawk
Collared Sparrowhawk
Galah
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
Musk Lorikeet
Pallid Cuckoo
Crimson Rosella
Eastern Rosella
Horsfield's Bronze-cuckoo
Shining Bronze-cuckoo
Sacred Kingfisher
White-throated Treecreeper
Superb Fairy-wren
Spotted Pardalote
Striated Pardalote
Weebill
Buff-rumped Thornbill
Yellow-rumped Thornbill
Yellow Thornbill
Striated Thornbill
Red Wattlebird
Yellow-faced Honeyeater
White-eared Honeyeater
Yellow-tufted Honeyeater
Fuscous Honeyeater
Brown-headed Honeyeater
Scarlet Robin
Red-capped Robin
Varied Sittella
Golden Whistler
Rufous Whistler
Grey Shrike-thrush
Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
Grey Fantail

Birds continued...

Olive-backed Oriole
White-browed Woodswallow
Dusky Woodswallow
Grey Butcherbird
Australian Magpie
Grey Currawong
Australian Raven
White-winged Chough
Mistletoebird
Welcome Swallow
Silvereye
Common Blackbird

Frogs

Common Froglet
Plains Froglet
Banjo Frog

Mammals

Grey Kangaroo
echidna

Invertebrates

various unidentified caterpillars
small dragonflies?
damselflies? mating
hoverflies
lots of galls
moths
bardi grub casing
crane flies mating
orb weaver spiders
Swift Moth caterpillar on *E. nortonii*
meat ants

Flora List for Great Dividing Trail covering the section from Bellevue Road till south of Kangaroo Gully Road, in the period between July and November. Anne Bridley has a breakdown of what plants were seen during what month, if anybody is keen to find out.

Adiantaceae		Rock Fern	*Cheilanthes*	*austrotenuifolia*
Cyperaceae		Tall Sedge	*Carex*	*appressa*
		sword-sedge	*Lepidosperma*	sp
Iridaceae	*	Freesia	*Freesia*	*x*
	*		*Moraea*	*fugacissima*
	*	Onion-grass	*Romulea*	*rosea*
Juncaceae	*	Spiny Rush	*Juncus*	*acutus*
			Juncus	*amabilis*
Liliaceae		Chocolate Lily	*Arthropodium*	*strictum*
		Milkmaids	*Burchardia*	*umbellata*
		Black-anther Flax-lily	*Dianella*	*admixta*
		Tiny Star	*Hypoxis*	*glabella*
	*	Bridal Creeper	*Myrsiphyllum*	*asparagoides*
		Twining Fringe Lily	*Thysanotus*	*pattersonii*
		Early Nancy	*Wurmbea*	*dioica*
Orchidaceae		Pink Fingers	*Caladenia*	*carnea*
		Hooded Caladenia	*Caladenia*	*cucullata*
		Tiny Caladenia	*Caladenia*	*pusilla*
		Sharp Midge-orchid	*Corunastylis*	*despectans*
		Blue Caladenia	*Cyanicula*	*caerulea*
		Golden Moths	*Diuris*	*chryseopsis*
		Leopard Orchid	*Diuris*	*pardina*
		Parson's Bands	*Eriochilus*	*cucullatus*
		Wax-lip Orchid	*Glossodia*	*major*
		Common Onion-orchid	*Microtis*	*unifolia*
		Swan Greenhood	*Pterostylis*	*cycnocephala*
		Tall Greenhood	*Pterostylis*	*longifolia*
		Dwarf Greenhood	*Pterostylis*	*nana*
		Nodding Greenhood	*Pterostylis*	*nutans*
		Tiny Greenhood	*Pterostylis*	*parviflora*
		Salmon Sun-orcid	*Thelymitra*	*rubra*
		Slender Sun-orchid	*Thelymitra*	*pauciflora*
Poaceae		Hair-grass	*Aira*	sp
		Wallaby-grass	*Austrodanthonia*	*fulva*
		Bristly Wallaby-grass	*Austrodanthonia*	*setacea*
		Spear-grass	*Austrostipa*	*mollis*
		Variable Spear-grass	*Austrostipa*	*scabra*
	*	quaking grass	*Briza*	sp
	*	Pampas Grass	*Cortaderia*	*selloana*
	*	Cocksfoot	*Dactylis*	*glomerata*
	*	Annual Veldt-grass	*Ehrharta*	*longiflora*
		Common Wheat-grass	*Elymus*	*scaber*
		Red-anther Wallaby-grass	*Joycea*	*pallida*
	*	Annual Meadow-grass	*Poa*	*annua*
	*	Bulbous Meadow-grass	*Poa*	*bulbosa*
		Fine-leaf Tussock-grass	*Poa*	*sieberiana*
	*	Squirrel-tail Fescue	*Vulpia*	*bromoides*
Xanthorrhoeaceae		Wattle Mat-rush	*Lomandra*	*filiformis*
		Many-flowered Mat-rush	*Lomandra*	*multiflora*
Anacardiaceae	*	Peppercorn	*Schinus*	*molle*
Apiaceae		Austral Carrot	*Daucus*	*glochidiatus*

		Tiny Pennywort	*Hydrocotyle*	*callicarpa*	
		Stinking Pennywort	*Hydrocotyle*	*laxiflora*	
Asteraceae	*	Capeweed	*Arctotheca*	*calendula*	
		Tiny Daisy	*Brachyscome*	*perpusilla*	
		Drooping Cassinia	*Cassinia*	*arcuata*	
		Common Sneezeweed	*Centipedia*	*cunninghamii*	
		Clustered Everlasting	*Chrysocephalum*	*semipapposum*	
		Common Billy Buttons	*Craspedia*	*variabilis*	
		cudweed	*Euchiton*	sp	
	*	Cat's-ear	*Hypochoeris*	sp	
	*	Smooth Cat's-ear	*Hypochoeris*	*glabra*	
		Scaly Buttons	*Leptorhynchos*	*squamatus*	
		Yam Daisy	*Microseris*	sp 3	
		Soft Millotia	*Millotia*	*tenuifolia*	
		Grey Everlasting	*Ozothamnus*	*obcordatus*	
		Showy Podolepis	*Podolepis*	*jaceoides*	
		Narrow Groundsel	*Senecio*	*tenuiflorus*	
		Small Wrinklewort	*Siloxerus*	*multiflorus*	
			Solenogyne	*gunnii*	
		Spoon Cudweed	*Stuartina*	*muelleri*	
		New Holland Daisy	*Vittadinia*	*sp*	
		Sticky Everlasting	*Xerochrysum*	*viscosum*	
Brassicaceae	*	Common Peppercress	*Lepidium*	*africanum*	
Brunoniaceae		Blue Pincushion	*Brunonia*	*australis*	
Campanulaceae		Hairy Annual-bluebell	*Wahlenbergia*	*gracilenta*	
		Sprawling Bluebell	*Wahlenbergia*	*gracilis*	
Carophyllaceae	*	Chickweed	*Stellaria*	*media*	
Chenopodiaceae		Saloop Saltbush	*Einadia*	*hastata*	
		Nodding Saltbush	*Einadia*	*nutans*	
Clusiaceae	*	St Johns Wort	*Hypericum*	*perforatum*	
Crassulaceae		Australian Stonecrop	*Crassula*	*sieberiana*	
Dilleniaceae		Tangled Guinea-flower	*Hibbertia*	*exutiacies*	
		Guinea-flower	*Hibbertia*	*obtusifolia*	
Droseraceae		Climbing Sundew	*Drosera*	*macrantha*	
		Tall Sundew	*Drosera*	*peltata*	
		Scented Sundew	*Drosera*	*whittakeri*	
Epacridaceae		Honey-pots	*Acrotriche*	*serrulata*	
		Cranberry Heath	*Astroloma*	*humifusum*	
		Daphne Heath	*Brachyloma*	*daphnoides*	
		Peach Heath	*Lissanthe*	*strigosa*	
Fabaceae		Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea	*Daviesia*	*leptophylla*	
		Gorse Bitter-pea	*Daviesia*	*ulicifolia*	
		Showy Parrot-pea	*Dillwynia*	*sericea*	
		Common Wedge-pea	*Gompholobium*	*huegelii*	
		Purple Coral-pea	*Hardenbergia*	*violaceae*	
		Common Hovea	*Hovea*	*heterophylla*	
		Twiggy Bush-pea	*Pultenea*	*largiflorens*	
	*	White Clover	*Trifolium*	*repens*	repens
	*		*Trifolium*	2 spp	
	*	Vetch	*Vicia*	sp	
Fumariaceae	*		*Fumaria*	sp	
Geraniaceae	*		*Erodium*	2 spp	
		Magenta Storksbill	*Pelargonium*	*rodneyanum*	
Goodeniaceae		Primrose Goodenia	*Goodenia*	*blackiana*	
Haloragaceae		Common Raspwort	*Gonocarpus*	*tetragynus*	
			Gonocarpus	sp	
Lamiaceae	*	Horehound	*Marrubium*	*vulgare*	
Lauraceae		Slender Dodder-laurel	*Cassytha*	*glabella*	
Loranthaceae		Mistletoe	*Amyema*	sp	

Lythraceae		loosestrife	*Lythrum*	sp	
Mimosaceae		Gold-dust Wattle	*Acacia*	*acinacea*	
		Rough Wattle	*Acacia*	*aspera*	
	Rv	Ausfeld's Wattle	*Acacia*	*ausfeldii*	
	*	Cootamundra Wattle	*Acacia*	*baileyana*	
		Spreading Wattle	*Acacia*	*genistifolia*	
		Ploughshare Wattle	*Acacia*	*gunnii*	
		Black Wattle	*Acacia*	*mearnsii*	
		Hedge Wattle	*Acacia*	*paradoxa*	
		Golden Wattle	*Acacia*	*pycnantha*	
Myrtaceae		Common Fringe-myrtle	*Calytrix*	*tetragona*	
		Red Stringybark	*Eucalyptus*	*macrorhyncha*	
		Yellow Box	*Eucalyptus*	*melliodora*	
		Grey Box	*Eucalyptus*	*microcarpa*	
		Mealy Bundy	*Eucalyptus*	*nortonii*	
		Red Box	*Eucalyptus*	*polyanthemos*	
		Ironbark	*Eucalyptus*	*tricarpa*	
		Totem-poles	*Melaleuca*	*decussata*	
Oxalidaceae	*	Soursob	*Oxalis*	*pes-caprae*	
			Oxalis	sp	
Pittosporaceae		Sweet Bursaria	*Bursaria*	*spinosa*	spinosa
		Finger-flower	*Cheiranthera*	*cyanea*	
		White Marianth	*Rhytidosporum*	*procumbens*	
Plantaginaceae	*	Ribwort	*Plantago*	*lanceolata*	
Polygonaceae		dock	*Rumex*	sp	
Portulacaceae		Pink Purslande	*Calandrinia*	*calyptrata*	
Primulaceae	*	Pimpernel	*Anagallis*	*arvensis*	
Proteaceae		Cat's Claws Grevillea	*Grevillea*	*alpina*	
	Rr	Goldfield's Grevillea	*Grevillea*	*dryophylla*	
		Bushy Needlewood	*Hakea*	*decurrens*	physocarpa
Ranunculaceae		Annual Buttercup	*Ranunculus*	*sessiliflorus*	sessiliflorus
Rosaceae		Sheep's Burr	*Achaena*	*echinata*	
	*	Briar Rose	*Rosa*	*rubiginosa*	
	*	cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster*	sp	
Rubiaceae		Common Woodruff	*Asperula*	*conferta*	
Rutaceae		Fairy Wax-flower	*Philotheca*	*verrucosa*	
Santalaceae		Cherry Ballart	*Exocarpos*	*cuppressiformis*	
Scrophulariaceae		Trailing Speedwell	*Veronica*	*plebeia*	
	*	speedwell	*Veronica*	sp	
Solanaceae	*	Boxthorn	*Lycium*	sp	
Stylidiaceae		Grass Triggerplant	*Stylidium*	*armeria*	
Thymeleaceae		Rice-flower	*Pimelea*	sp	
Tremandraceae		Pink-bells	*Tetratheca*	*ciliata*	
Valerianaceae	*	Red Valerian	*Centranthus*	*ruber*	

key	*	introduced
	R	rare Australia
	r	rare Victoria
	v	vulnerable victoria
	f	flowering

Diary

The General, Bird Observers Group and Fauna Study Group meetings are held at the Golden Square Senior Citizens Building, Old High Street, Golden Square, unless otherwise indicated.

General Meetings and Happenings

Garden Working Bee
Saturday 5th December starting at 9am
If volunteers could bring gloves, secateurs, handweeding tools etc. that would be helpful.These working bees usually go for a couple of hours (including a cuppa), but any time you can give will be appreciated.

End-of-Year Hall Working Bee
Saturday 12th December, starting at 9am (till about 11.30am). I dare say, this will also be as much of a social gathering as a general cleaning effort, so any cleaning implements will be helpful

December General Meeting
and BYO platter-to-share Dinner
Wednesday December 9
Dinner commencing **6:30 pm**
Speaker, **David Jones** 8:00 pm
plus…
What Is It? 'Field Natty Bush Treasures Puzzle Table'
From time to time all Field Naturalists bring home curious 'things' that were found during their excursions into the bush. (Field Naturalists have excellent eyes for noticing details that most folk overlook)
Bring one or more of your favourite excursion souvenirs to place on the puzzle treasure table at our final meeting for 2009, and we will try to work out what it is or where it is from.
Animal, vegetable, mineral or photograph, your curio may be the one that stumps us all.

Wednesday, February 10 7.30pm
Another year – who will be the speaker on this occasion? – or will we ask members to bring their holiday slides along? Be prepared for both.

Excursions

The Great Dividing Trail Flora & Fauna Mapping excursion will continue in the new year. Watch this space.
Contact for any further detail: Anne Bridley 55493479.
For an account and summary list of fauna and flora along the trail so far, see page 5ff.

Fauna Group

This group normally meets (in the clubrooms) on the fourth Wednesday of the month at 7.30pm. New and seasoned Club members are most welcome to attend.

Wildlife Rescue & Information Network Inc.

W.R.I.N. is an organisation dedicated to the care of orphaned, sick or injured native animals. It is fully endorsed by the Dept of Sustainability and Environment.
Please call our Emergency Number for Help for Fauna in Need. Phone: 0419 356433.

Australian Naturalists' Network – Advance Notice

Sixth ANN Get-together
24 August - 4 September 2010
Host: Chinchilla FNC, Qld
Second Notice:
to reserve a place, the expression of interest form and a deposit of $200 should be sent to the CFNC by 1/12 2009.
Further enquiries: Kath Truscott, email: ann2010@bordernet.com.au

SEANA 2010 (15 - 18 October)

Advance Notice - based at Foster (Camp Rhumba), Wilsons Promontory Excursions planned.